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*The Struggle for North America 1690-1760  
The French and English War for Supremacy*

*An Exhibition opened April 14, 1960  
on the occasion of the Annual Meeting  
of the  
ASSOCIATES of the JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY*



## THE FRENCH ENCIRCLEMENT BEGINS

1. "Carte Générale de la Nouvelle France." In Chrétien Le Clercq.  
Etablissement de La Foy dans la Nouvelle France. Paris, 1691.

The struggle between France and England for North America entered a new phase when the French explorer, Robert Cavelier Sieur de la Salle, attempted to establish a settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi in 1682. With a line of French forts and trading posts up the Saint Lawrence, through the Great Lakes, and down the Mississippi, the British colonies were surrounded and their future expansion curtailed. This is a history of New France published during King William's War, the first of the wars between the two countries. The map shown gives a graphic view of the vast area France claimed as her domain.

2. Louis Hennepin. Description de la Louisiane. Paris, 1684.
3. Henri de Tonti. Dernières Découvertes dans l'Amérique Septentrionale.

La Salle's expedition, which was to establish a settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi, missed its goal and ended in Texas, where he ultimately was murdered. Thus, unlike many other explorers, he did not publish his own account of his many expeditions. Instead we have to depend upon the writings of men who accompanied him during his various explorations, such as these two works, one by Louis Hennepin and the other by Henri de Tonti.

4. Nicolas de Fer. Les Costes aux Environs de la Rivière de Misisipi.  
(Paris?) 1701.

La Salle's dream was realized in 1699 when Pierre le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville, established a French settlement at what is now Biloxi, Mississippi. The earliest cartographical appearance of that settlement, which became the first capital of Louisiana, is shown on this map designed by Nicolas de Fer. The assassination of La Salle seems to be the subject of the cartouche. The map is particularly interesting because it also shows the route of La Salle, Hennepin, and Tonti in the lower Mississippi valley.

5. Relation de la Levée du Siège de Quebec, Capitale de la Nouvelle France.  
Paris, 1691.
6. Thomas Savage. An Account of the late Action of the New-Englanders.  
London, 1691.

Sir William Phips, later the first royal governor of Massachusetts, led an expedition sent by that colony against the French settlements in Acadia, Nova Scotia, 1690. This successful attack was followed in the same year by a joint English and colonial expedition against Quebec under Phips's





leadership. The disaster to the English arms wrought by Frontenac's defense of his capital on this occasion is told from the French side in the Relation and from the English point of view in Thomas Savage's Account.

7. Nicolas de Fer. Quebec, Ville de l'Amérique Septentrionale dans la Nouvelle France. Paris, 1694.

This small map by the French cartographer whose work appears elsewhere in this case shows the thirty-four British warships off Quebec during Phips's unsuccessful attack in 1690.

8. Nicholas Bayard. A Journal of the Late Actions of the French at Canada. London, 1693.

The military phase of King William's War (1689-1697) began with the massacre of colonists at the exposed English settlement at Schenectady, New York. This journal by Nicholas Bayard (not Reyard as it appears on the title page) was written by one of the English officers who attempted to repulse the attack, which was led by Frontenac, the governor of New France.

## II

### QUEEN ANNE'S WAR, 1702-1713

#### GOVERNOR DUMMER'S WAR, 1722-1725

9. John Williams. The Redeemed Captive, Returning to Zion. Boston, 1707.

The second war in North America was called Queen Anne's War (1702-1713). During this war occurred the best-known Indian massacre of the eighteenth century, the one at Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1704. This account, together with the captivity that followed, was written by the Reverend John Williams and was an extremely popular book. Shown here is the first of ten editions published from 1707 to 1802. In it are reflected the two attitudes that dominated the feelings of New Englanders toward the French Canadians: fear of the brutality of the Indians and traditional anti-Catholicism.

10. Herman Moll. A Map of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pensilvania. 1730.

This contemporary map effectively shows the area of the Mohawk and Connecticut River Valleys in which many of the battles of Queen Anne's War took place. It is to be found in David Humphreys's Historical Account of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, London, 1730.



### III

#### THE WAR OF JENKINS'S EAR, 1739-1742 -- WEST INDIES

17. The taking of Porto Bello by Vice Admiral Vernon. London, 1739.

The conflict between Britain and Spain that began in 1739 was called the War of Jenkins's Ear because some sailors of the Spanish coast guard cut off the ear of an English captain, Robert Jenkins. Technically speaking, this war had little to do with either France or North America. However, a few items relating to it are included here because the American colonies became involved and England drew upon them for both stores and soldiers.

Britain coveted the rich Spanish possessions in the West Indies and the areas bordering on the Caribbean. On July 23, 1739, Admiral Vernon, bent on taking Porto Bello, a strategic port in Panama, left England with a small squadron of ships. Arriving off the coast on November 20th, he proceeded to bombard the outlying fort the following day. Two days later the castle and town surrendered. This colored engraving shows the action at Porto Bello.

18. Edward Vernon. The Genuine Speech to the Sea-officers. London, 1741.

After the taking of Porto Bello, the next strategic objective in the War of Jenkins's Ear was Cartagena, situated on the northern coast of South America, a country rich in fishing grounds, sugar, rice, and tropical fruit. Just before the siege of Cartagena in 1741 Admiral Vernon gave his officers a pep-talk: "Talking is not my Talent;" he said, "and I have sometimes given more Displeasure by my Zeal, than I have received Thanks for my good intentions: But, as we are on the point of a hazardous Undertaking...which...may determine the Event of the War, I am willing to lay before you every Consideration, that can influence you to act up to the Example of the bravest of our Forefathers."

19. Thomas Wentworth. A Journal of the Expedition to Carthagen. London, 1744.

The attack on Cartagena failed due to a number of factors, but most directly to the illness of the troops under the command of General Thomas Wentworth. In his Journal Wentworth gives a day-by-day account of the failure which was a bitter disappointment after the brilliant success at Porto Bello.

20. Plans of Cumberland (formerly Guantanamo Bay) and that of St. Jago from curious Spanish Draughts. London, 1741.

During the War of Jenkins's Ear, the King of England called upon his American colonists for the first time to support a war that was not to be fought in or adjacent to their homes. The little colony of Rhode Island sent 250 men. The few Americans who returned in 1742 from this unsuccessful expedition to the Caribbean were our first "Veterans of Foreign Wars." The "Plans" in this drawing show the scenes of some of the actions of the war.





21. A List of the Officers who died, were killed, or broke, on the Expedition to the West-Indies. (London, 1742.)

William Gooch, governor of Virginia, was in command of the American regiment which took part in the War of Jenkins's Ear. He raised 400 men in Virginia alone. The List of Officers is opened to show the names of a group of American captains who died or were killed in the attack.

22. Kane William Horneck. A Report of the State of the Fortifications in the Island of Antigua In the year 1752. Manuscript.

This fortification at Antigua is typical of many built by the British in their colonies between the end of the War of Jenkins's Ear and the Seven Years' War. The peaceful view of "English and Falmouth Harbours from Monks Hill Fort" seems almost out of place in a military report, but it is still a utilitarian drawing. It is found in a manuscript which contains nineteen detailed and colored plans and drawings of the island fortifications.

#### IV

#### KING GEORGE'S WAR, 1743-1748

23. A View of the Landing the New England Forces in ye Expedition against Cape Breton, 1745. London, (1760.)

The high point of King George's War (1743-1748) was the capture in 1745 of Louisbourg, the "Gibraltar of America", by colonial forces under the command of William Pepperrell of Massachusetts. With a fleet of ninety transports, a few provincial cruisers, and three British warships, he attacked the French stronghold on the south side of Cape Breton Island that controlled the southern entrance to the Saint Lawrence. The subsequent return of the fortress to the French by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 embittered many New Englanders who depended upon the fishing grounds off Cape Breton.

24. Lettre d'un Habitant de Louisbourg. Quebec (i.e., Paris?), 1745.

The anonymous author of this extremely rare Lettre was at Louisbourg throughout the siege. Soon after he returned home he completed his Lettre, and, despite the imprint, it undoubtedly was published in France because printing did not begin in Quebec until 1764. Very few narratives of the French and Indian War were written by the French. This is the only unofficial account of the siege of Louisbourg from the French standpoint, and it is a strong indictment of the French colonial policy. The author writes, "Some persons may take offense because their reputation...is not spared. But why did they not discharge their trust better?"



25. William Pepperrell. An Accurate Journal and Account of the Proceedings of the New-England Land-Forces, During the late Expedition Against the French Settlements on Cape Breton. London, 1746.

This is Pepperrell's own account of the expedition under his command, which captured Louisbourg. He was created a baronet for his services, the first native-born American to be so honored.

26. Considerations on the State of the British Fisheries in America and their Consequence to Great Britain. London, 1745.

The economic necessity of capturing Cape Breton Island and its fortress of Louisbourg is set forth in this document. At the end is printed a "Letter from one of the principal engineers before Cape Breton," who writes of the stronghold, "It is the key to North America, as Gibraltar is to the Mediterranean. By this conquest, the French fishery is entirely ruin'd... It is the severest blow that could have been given to the enemy, and in the very tenderest part."

27. James Gibson. A Journal of the Late Siege by the Troops from North America, against the French at Cape Breton. London, 1747.

As a young man, James Gibson held a commission in the army. In 1729 he was ordered to the West Indies. While there, he acquired a large plantation in Jamaica and became a wealthy citizen of the islands. Later his affairs brought him to Boston, and during the siege of Louisbourg he joined the colonial forces as a "gentleman volunteer". He kept the careful, on-the-spot Journal, shown here, with its large folding frontispiece depicting the harbor and its fortifications.

V

BRADDOCK'S CAMPAIGN, 1755

28. George Washington. The Journal. Williamsburg, 1754.

An important prelude to the actions of the French and Indian War was the embassy from the governor of Virginia to the French on the Ohio in 1753. Major George Washington, then twenty-one years old, was the chosen ambassador. The story of his difficult journey from Williamsburg through the western wilderness to the French commander at Fort Duquesne is told here in the celebrated Journal printed at Williamsburg. In May, 1754, Washington was again dispatched to Fort Duquesne, this time with a force of about 150 men. His defeat at Fort Necessity began the hostilities.





29. Robert Orme. (Letter giving an account of Braddock's defeat.)  
Fort Cumberland, 1755. Manuscript.

This firsthand account of Braddock's defeat was dictated to Captain Dobson by Captain Robert Orme, who had been severely wounded during the recent campaign. The letter was addressed to Governor Morris of Pennsylvania. There was an enclosure giving "A List of the Officers who were Present, and of those killed and wounded in the action on the Banks of Monongahela the 9th July 1755."

30. (Charles Chauncy.) A Letter to a Friend; Giving a concise Account of the Ohio-Defeat. Boston, 1755.

The Letter to a Friend, presumably written by the Rev. Charles Chauncy, gives an American version of the story of General Braddock's defeat. It is one of the rarest of the prolific New England clergyman's many writings.

31. Relation de la Victoire remportée par les François, sur un Corps de Troupes Angloises, commandé par le Général Braddock. (1755.)

Though it is generally believed that the fortunes of their North American colonies were of relatively small concern to the people of France, the printers seem to have found it profitable, both in Paris and in certain provincial cities, to bring out newsletters containing accounts of the French and Indian War.

32. Christopher Gist. The Draught of Genl. Braddocks Route towards Fort Du Quesne. (1755.)

The defeat of General Braddock in July, 1755, was the tragic climax of the first effort to expel the French from the forks of the Ohio River. Here is a manuscript map of Braddock's march to his last battlefield at Great Meadows, drawn by Christopher Gist, who took part in the campaign and who had been the original explorer of Kentucky for the Ohio Company. He had also been with Major Washington on the expedition to Fort Duquesne in 1753 and 1754.

33. George Washington. Esqr. Drawn from the Life by Alexr. Campbell.  
London, 1775.

There is no known engraved portrait of Washington contemporary with his exploits in the French and Indian War. The mezzotint shown here is one of the fictitious portraits. However, we have included it because it is the earliest published representation of Washington and the one upon which Englishmen based their first knowledge of his appearance.





## WAR IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY, 1755-1758

34. "A Prospective Plan of the Battle fought near Lake George." In Samuel Blodget. A Prospective-Plan of the Battle. Boston, 1755.

There was distinct compensation for Braddock's defeat in the victory won by Sir William Johnson and his Mohawk allies over the French at Lake George on September 8, 1755. The story of the battle is told by Samuel Blodget in his Plan of the Battle. This large plate of the action that took place in the forest was engraved by Thomas Johnston of Boston and is keyed to the text of the "Explanation" which begins on the facing page. Johnson's success was not followed up, but nevertheless his victory on the field prevented the French from advancing down Lake George and to the Hudson River.

35. The brave old Hendrick the great Sachem or Chief of the Mohawk Indians. (London, c.1740.)

Although the British won the Battle of Lake George in 1755, they lost a most valued ally when King Hendrick of the Mohawks, old and corpulent, was killed leading his force of fifty Indians against the French. Earlier in the exhibition we showed a portrait of Hendrick as a younger man during a visit to England in 1709. Here we see him at the height of his power as a leader of the six Iroquois Nations and a staunch supporter of the English. An account of his participation in the battle may be read in the "Explanation" of Blodget's Plan just to the left.

36. John Maylem. Gallic Perfidy: A Poem. Boston, 1758.

In 1757 the British surrendered Fort William Henry to a force of French and Indians under Montcalm. After they had laid down their arms a large number of prisoners were massacred by the Indians with little apparent restraint from the French. The author of this poem was a young Rhode Island soldier who survived and returned home to give vent to his bitter feelings. This is another example of the way anti-French feeling was maintained in the colonies during the war.

37. Simon Stevens. A Journal. Boston, 1760.

Lieutenant Simon Stevens also was captured at the surrender of Fort William Henry. His Journal, like Maylem's Poem, shown above, was part of a group of publications which helped arouse the colonial feelings against the French.

38. "The Attack of Ticonderoga; Major General Abercromby Commander in Chief." In Thomas Mante. The History of the Late War. London, 1772.

This plan in Thomas Mante's History shows Ticonderoga at a low point in the struggle for the Lake George-Lake Champlain Valley. Early on a July morning in 1758, General James Abercromby attacked the fort with a force of 15,000 men. The French had only about one quarter that number. Bad



planning and the death of one of the most popular British officers, young Lord George Augustus Howe, turned a retreat into a rout. However, the following year Jeffrey Amherst, fresh from his victory at Louisbourg, took command and ultimately, in 1760, led the army all the way to Montreal.

## VII

### THE SIEGE OF LOUISBOURG, 1758

39. A View of Louisburg in North America, taken near the Light House. Drawn on the Spot by Capt. Ince. London, 1762.

This is a view of Louisbourg drawn on the spot while the fortress was besieged by the troops under Amherst's command. The lighthouse in the drawing was captured on June 12, 1758, by a detachment under Brigadier General Wolfe.

40. Noticia Certa da Tomada, e Rendimento de Cabo-Berton. Lisbon, 1758.

41. Relaçam do Combate...junto de Cabo Berton. Lisbon, 1755.

The Noticia Certa and the Relaçam do Combate are two of a group of Portuguese newsletters published by Britain's traditional ally giving accounts of the French and Indian struggle. The woodcut on the title page of the Noticia represents, roughly, the capture of Louisbourg in 1758.

42. Valentine Nevill. The Reduction of Louisbourg. A Poem. Portsmouth, 1758.

A member of the expedition at Louisbourg, Valentine Nevill, took time off from the rigors of fighting to write this poem celebrating the victorious day, July 26, 1758. The piece is dedicated to "the Honourable Edward Boscawen, Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief" and is dated at the end "Orford, in Louisbourg Harbour, 7th August 1758."

43. Sir Jeffery Amherst, K. B. Commander in Chief of the British Forces in America. London, (c.1795.)

Sir Jeffrey Amherst commanded the British troops which captured Louisbourg in 1758. After this victory, he went on to Albany where he took command of the troops which captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1759 and participated in the taking of Montreal, which completed the conquest of the French Empire in North America.

44. British Resentment or the French fairly Coopt at Louisbourg. London, 1755.

Between its two captures, the first in 1745 and the second in 1758, Louisbourg continued to be a bitter memory for those who saw it as a vital





47. A View of the Taking of Quebec September 13th. 1759. London, 1797.

This view of Wolfe's ascent to the Plains of Abraham near Quebec was one of the most popular English battle prints. The Library owns an uncolored copy of the first state issued in 1760, but we preferred to show this more vivid one published thirty-seven years later.

48. Quebec, The Capital of New-France, a Bishoprick, and Seat of the Soverain Court. (Boston, 1759.)

Very soon after General Wolfe laid siege to Quebec, the Boston engraver Thomas Johnston, gave his public this view of the scene of action. The print was first advertised in The Weekly News-Letter of Boston, August 16, 1759, four weeks before the surrender.

49. The Death of General Wolfe. Painted by B. West, Historical Painter to His Majesty. (London, c.1760.)

The picture from which this engraving was made was painted by Benjamin West, the Pennsylvania artist who had migrated to London. It has been said that if the picture were true-to-life, all the officers should have been court-martialed for having left their posts. However, West wanted to honor the officers who had taken part in the victory, so he included Colonel Simon Fraser and Monckton, who was badly wounded. The officer in part Indian uniform is Sir William Howe, the brother of the officer who was killed under Abercromby before Ticonderoga. There are three copies of the original painting: one in England, one in Canada, and one in the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan.

## IX

### THE END OF THE STRUGGLE

50. Middleton Howard. The Conquest of Quebec: A Poem. Oxford, 1769.

Wolfe's victory at Quebec quickly became a popular symbol of Britain's supremacy. To celebrate it Lord Lechfield, the Chancellor of Oxford, offered a prize for the best undergraduate poem on the subject. This one by Middleton Howard won the competition. The Library also owns a number of the other entries which were also printed.

51. The Honble. Robert Monckton Major General. (London, c.1761.)

Monckton, like Wolfe, was a professional soldier from the age of fifteen. He came to America in 1752. After having led in the capture of Fort Beauséjour in June, 1755, he was appointed second in command to Wolfe in the Quebec expedition in 1759. He later became Governor of New York, major-general, and commander-in-chief of an expedition against Martinique. With Admiral Rodney he effected the capture of that island in 1762.



52. Comte de Malartic. Journal des Mouvemens et Campagnes depuis le 8 Avril 1755 jusqu'au 25. Obre 1760. Manuscript, c.1765.

This is a manuscript journal of a French army officer, Major Malartic, who served in America throughout most of the French and Indian War. He took part in many of the engagements, most notably at Lake George and Lake Champlain. We have opened it to the pages dealing with the fall of Montreal in 1760.

53. An East View of Montreal, in Canada. Drawn on the Spot by Thomas Patten. London, 1762.

This view of Montreal is from the celebrated series, Scenographia Americana. It shows the city as it was when in the fall of 1760 it surrendered to General Amherst, who had come up from the south across Lake Champlain, and General Murray, who had come down from Quebec. With its capitulation the war in North America came to an end. The treaty of peace was not signed until 1763, but by 1760 the English-speaking peoples had established their supremacy on the continent.

X

INDIAN ALLIES AND ENEMIES

54. The Treaty held with the Indians of the Six Nations, at Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, in June, 1744. Williamsburg, 1744.

Fifty Indian treaties were printed in the colonies between 1677 and 1776. The chief interest in these works was political, but there are indications here and there in contemporary writings that a larger and different importance was associated with the treaties in the minds of many people of the time. William Parks of Williamsburg, a publisher notable for literary discrimination, reprinted the Lancaster Treaty of 1744 with an invaluable contemporary account of the Indian procedure in the conferences. A young tobacco factor trading at Oxford in Maryland wrote of this treaty to a friend in the Isle of Man emphasizing its revelation of the Indian mind: "I have sent enclosed a Treaty lately concluded with the Indians, which will give you some insight into the Genius of those people we brutishly call savages."

55. A Treaty between the President and Council of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the Indians of Ohio, held at Philadelphia, Nov. 13, 1747. Philadelphia, 1748.

The treaty with the Ohio Indians which Franklin printed in 1748 is one of the liveliest and most interesting of records of the many conferences between Indians and colonial governments. Contemptuous of the supposed halfheartedness of the English in prosecuting the war, one of the Indian speakers addressing the President and Council of Pennsylvania said that the young warriors were come to know the reason for this situation and to urge "you wou'd put more fire under your kettle."





56. An Account of Conferences held, and Treaties made, between Major-general Sir William Johnson, Bart. and the chief Sachems and Warriours. London, 1756.

One name inseparable from any consideration of the Indian in the English colonies is that of Sir William Johnson, Indian trader, land speculator, founder of frontier settlements, soldier, friend of the Indian, Indian agent for New York, and finally by royal appointment superintendent of Indian affairs north of the Ohio. This book contains the record of three conferences which Sir William held with the Iroquois and their allies in the period 1745 to 1774. His long and successful service as negotiator with the Six Nations was largely instrumental in holding them to the British interest in the conflict with the French.

57. Cadwallader Colden. The History of the Five Indian Nations Depending on the Province of New-York in America. New York, 1727.

This is the first full account in English of the Indian tribes of the Mohawk Valley. The author was the surveyor-general and later lieutenant-governor of New York. A greatly expanded version appeared in London in 1747 followed by still larger editions in 1750 and 1755. This book was one of the most important sources for Englishmen who wanted to know about their native allies in America.

58. (Archibald Kennedy.) The Importance of Gaining and Preserving the Friendship of the Indians. New York, 1751.

The author of this tract was a long-time resident of New York who served the colony as receiver-general. Here he pleads for a carefully thought out Indian policy designed to serve the best interests of both the British and the Indians. The work was reprinted in London in 1752, where, with Colden's book, it went to make up a growing body of writings on the role of the Indian tribes in the war between France and England.

59. The Cruel Massacre of the Protestants, in North America; Shewing how the French and Indians join together to scalp the English. London, (c. 1760.)

Two images that emerged from the popular literature of the French and Indian War were the barbarism of the Indians and the valor of the Highland regiments. In this meanly printed little pamphlet, which emphasizes the success of the Highlanders in fighting the Indians, both these topics are celebrated.





# MAPS DISPLAYED ON WALL PANELS

60. (Hugues Randin.) Carte de l'Amerique Septentrionale Depuis l'embouchure de la Riviere St. Laurens jusques au Sein Mexique. Manuscript, 1678.

This map by Hugues Randin, engineer to Count Frontenac, governor of New France, shows the eastern part of North America as it was known to the French in the late 1670's, after the first exploration of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette. The possibilities for a vast French empire in the interior of the country are shown graphically even as they were inspiring the ambitions of La Salle. The map indicates the extent of French settlement and exploration and locates the English colonies along the seaboard. The geographical circumstances that led to the French policy of encirclement are vividly portrayed.

61. Thomas Bowles. The British & French Dominions in North America Particularly Shewing the French Encroachments. (London, 1755.)

The success of the French encirclement of the English colonies, which had been only a geographical possibility in the time of Randin's map (see Panel I), is clearly indicated on this map of 1755. The line of fortified French bases is shown extending in an arc from Nova Scotia to the Gulf of Mexico. The story of the encirclement and of its dangers for the English is summarized in the text at the lower right of the map.

62. A New & Exact Draught of the River Canada Aproved by the Honble: Sr. Will: Phipps, at his Expedition to Quebeck. London, (c. 1691-1694.)

The unfortunate and expensive expedition against Quebec led by Sir William Phips in 1690 failed of its objective principally because of the difficulties of navigating the Saint Lawrence. Cotton Mather wrote of the disaster: "they had as dangerous, and almost untrodden a Path, to take Un-Piloted for the whole Voyage, as ever any Voyage was undertaken with." The lack of local pilots was crucial in view of the inadequacy of the maps and charts available. So far as is known, Phips did not have any better map than a manuscript of this crude production, which was published a year after the expedition's failure. It is shown in its second issue, published by John Thornton.

63. Joshua Fisher. Chart of Delaware Bay. Philadelphia, 1756.

Joshua Fisher's Chart of Delaware Bay, engraved in Philadelphia in 1756, was ordered withdrawn from sale by the Governor and Council of Pennsylvania because of their fear that copies might fall into the hands of the French. The publication was to be postponed until "a more proper time: when ye Danger of the Enemys paying us a visit from Sea, may be over, or this city & Province in a better condition to repell an Invasion." Fisher replied that even with his map a pilot familiar with local conditions would be necessary to conduct large vessels through the intricate shoals of the lower Bay.



64. A New Chart of the River St. Laurence, from the Island of Anticosti to the Falls of the Richelieu...Taken by Order of Charles Saunders...in the Expedition against Quebec in 1759...London, 1775.

While the British fleet under the command of Admiral Saunders was carrying Wolfe and his regiments from Halifax to Quebec, corrections and revisions were made in the charting of the Saint Lawrence. A young warrant officer named James Cook on the man-of-war Pembroke assisted in making the surveys on which the revisions embodied in this chart were based. Cook's later career as explorer and circumnavigator stemmed originally from the recognition by his superiors of the excellence of his early marine surveys. Only two of the twelve sheets of the chart are shown here, in the form in which they were published in The North American Pilot of 1775.

65. William Brassier. A Survey of Lake Champlain, including Lake George, Crown Point and St. John. London, 1776.

This fine map of the Champlain area, with Lake George shown as an inset, was made by the engineer and cartographical draftsman William Brassier for the use of General Amherst, who had captured Fort Ticonderoga in 1759. The survey was made in 1762, but it was not published until 1776, when the British were again faced with the problem of taking the fort, this time from the Americans.

66. Timothy Clement. Plan of Hudsons Rivr. from Albany to Fort Edward. Boston, 1756.

Timothy Clement, of Haverhill, private soldier and surveyor in Colonel Titcomb's regiment at the Battle of Lake George, drew this plan of the area of conflict, showing the several engagements that took place in September, 1755. It was published the following year by Thomas Johnston, the Boston engraver. Other examples of Johnston's work are shown in Cases VI and VIII.

67. Lewis Evans. A general Map of the Middle British Colonies, in America. Philadelphia, 1755.

When Lewis Evans's second map, showing the Middle Colonies in 1755, was published it was accompanied by a descriptive analysis entitled Geographical Essays. The author urged the establishment of a colony on the western border of Pennsylvania to serve as a buffer between the French and English. The map went through numerous editions in England during the French and Indian War, the Revolution, and even in later years. In addition it served as a basic source for a great many other maps in the generation following its original publication.





68. Lewis Evans. A Map of Pensilvania, New-Jersey, New-York, and the Three Delaware Counties. Philadelphia, 1749.

Based in part on Evans's own observations on a trip to the Ohio country in 1743, this map of 1749 was printed in Philadelphia. Lewis Evans was a surveyor who became deeply interested in the possibilities of westward expansion, made journeys, wrote books, and drafted maps indicating the great possibilities of settlement beyond the Appalachian Mountains and also, inevitably, emphasizing the obstacles the French had placed in the way of this desired expansion.





